

Annual Report

**On the Health of the
Borough of Newport,
Isle of Wight,
for the year 1950**

BY

JOHN MILLS, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION
THROUGH THEIR COMMITTEE.

Newport, I.W.:

YELF BROS., LTD., Printers, Holyrood Street.

BOROUGH OF NEWPORT, I.W.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1950.

COUNTY HALL,
NEWPORT, I.W.
October, 1951.

*To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen
and Councillors of the Borough of Newport,
Isle of Wight.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Newport for the year 1950.

The Live Birth rate has decreased slightly 14·5 to 13·6, but adjusted by the comparative factor it is 14·6

The crude Death Rate has remained about the same at 12·5 but adjusted by the comparative factor it is 11·0 per 1000.

The Still Birth Rate has fallen from 34·0 to 24·7.

The Infantile Mortality Rate has fallen from 35·2 to 29·0 per 1000.

The Death Rate of Legitimate Infants has fallen from 37·9 to 26·1.

There were no deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough or Infantile Diarrhoea.

No cases of Diphtheria or Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified.

The number of notifications of infectious disease in spite of an outbreak of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis fell from 412 to 97.

The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia fell from 4 to 2, Pneumonia rose from 8 to 12, Erysipelas rose from 1 to 4, Whooping Cough fell from 29 to 15, Measles fell from 349 to 20.

Poliomyelitis cases numbered 19 compared with 3 last year.

The shortage of housing is still a major factor in the promotion of health both physical and mental. Side by side with the severe housing shortage there is a progressive deterioration of existing houses because of the great difficulties and expense of housing repairs.

With houses in such pathetically short supply it is a matter of some concern to see dwelling houses converted into store-rooms and offices.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN MILLS,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, 1950.

Medical Officer of Health—

JOHN MILLS, M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S. (ENG)., L.R.C.P.
(LOND.), D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Meat & Food Inspector—

F. K. AZE, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector—

R. A. HALLETT, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	15,530
Population (Registrar General's Figures)	...					20,310
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1950) per						
rate books	...	...	...	...		5,250
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£142,302
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£561/19/6

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births rate per 1000 of the estimated						
resident population	...	...	...	...		13·6
Comparative factor	...	...	...	...		1·07
Comparative Birth Rate	...	...	...	...		14·82
Still Birth rate per 1000 total (live and still						
births)	...	...	...	...	...	24·7
Crude Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated						
resident population	...	...	...	...		12·5
Comparative factor	...	...	...	...		0·88
Comparative Death Rate	...	...	...	...		10·87
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy						
childbirth :—						
Rate per 1000 total (live and still births)						3·5
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—						
All infants per 1000 live births	...					29·0
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate						
live births	...	...	...	...		26·1
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate						
live births	...	...	...	...		83·3
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...		29
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...		Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...					Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)						Nil

BIRTHS.

The total number of live births was 276 of which 264 were legitimate and 12 illegitimate. The live birth rate was 13·6 per 1000 living ; the birth rate for England and Wales being 15·8.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths was 253 which gives a death rate of 12·5 per 1000 of the estimated resident population, the death rate for England and Wales being 11·6.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality rate was 29·0 per 1000 registered live births ; the rate for England and Wales generally was 29·8.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Inspection under the Public Health Act	...	844
Miscellaneous Visits	... ..	321
Visits to Swimming Pools	... ..	5
" " Licenced premises	... ..	17
" " premises infested with Rats or Mice		16
" " Schools	... ..	15
" " Dairies	... ..	24
" " Cafes and Restaurants	... ..	52
" " Factories including Bakehouses	...	60
" " Ice Cream premises	... ..	58
" " Fried Fish shops	... ..	11
" " Watershed area and waterworks	...	35
" " Infectious disease investigations	...	19
" " Knackers Yards	... ..	11
" " Shops	... ..	38
" " Foodshops	... ..	236
" " Slaughterhouses	... ..	432
TOTAL		2,194
Complaints received	... ..	296
Informal notices served	... ..	1196
(including 894 to provide dustbins)		
Informal notices complied with	... ..	784
(including 697 dustbins provided)		
Statutory notices served—		
(a) Public Health Act	... ..	5
(b) Housing Act	... ..	3
Nuisances abated	... ..	129
Water, colour and smoke tests applied to drains		50

FOOD.**Meat Inspection.**

This still continues to be the largest single duty carried out by your Sanitary Inspectors who are often obliged to work evenings and Sundays.

There are two slaughterhouses in the Borough which are used as follows :—

- (1) Heytesbury Farm Slaughterhouse, Newport.
Occupied by M.O.F. and used for slaughter of Beasts, Sheep and Calves.
- (2) 35, 37, 39 Scarrot's Lane, Newport.
Slaughterhouse occupied by Messrs. A. W. Abraham & Co. Ltd., and used for slaughter of bacon pigs, cottagers pigs and pigs for retail butchering for M.O.F.

During the year 432 visits were made to these slaughterhouses.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED.

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
No. Killed	2905	3514	3100	2344	11,863
No. Inspected	2905	3514	3100	2344	11,863
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	9	6	5	4	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1510	4	59	84	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	51·98	—	2	3·7	
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	70	—	1	3	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1018	—	—	27	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	37·43	—	—	1·28	

	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Total meat condemned	43	0	3	8
Other Foodstuffs	1	6	3	26
Potatoes (Canned)	9	7	3	12
	53	15	2	18

In addition 3,294 tins of various foodstuffs were destroyed,

The question is often asked as to why diseased organs or parts of diseased carcasses are sometimes condemned and not the whole carcass when disease is found. Briefly, the decision must depend on (1) which disease is involved, and (2) whether the disease is localised, generalised, or setting up toxic conditions. Where the disease is localised only the affected portions can be condemned (Memo 62 Foods).

The M.O.F. Slaughterhouse at Heytesbury, although better than many others in different parts of the country, has been overworked, and cooling facilities for beef left much to be desired. The Ministry were therefore pressed to provide improved slaughtering and hanging arrangements for beef and the scheme should be completed during 1951.

A $\frac{3}{4}$ in. water pipe supplies the slaughterhouse and three dwellings with water. This supply is inadequate and a new and independent supply is to be laid on for the exclusive use of the slaughterhouse.

Messrs. A. W. Abraham & Co.'s slaughterhouse was completely modernised internally during 1950.

Ice Cream.

At 31st December, 1950, there were 36 premises registered for storage and sale and 2 premises registered for Manufacture, Storage and sale of ice cream in the Borough. 58 visits of inspections were made and 23 samples taken.

Results of samples are as follows :—

Total No. taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Action taken
23	15	4	3	1	The 4 unsatisfactory samples were manufactured outside the Borough. The manufacturers and Sanitary Inspectors of district concerned were notified.
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		

Milk and Dairies.

From 1st October, 1949, the registration and control of dairy farms were taken from the Local Authorities and handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture, whilst the licensing of pasteurisation plants was handed over to the Food and Drugs Authorities. (The Food and Drugs Authority for the Isle of Wight is the County Council).

The following duties continue to be the responsibility of the Council.

- (1) Registration of all premises where the trade of milk distributor (person trading from premises other than a dairy farm) is carried on.
- (2) The issue of dealers licences in respect of designated raw, pasteurised and sterilised milks.

Number of premises registered under (1)—4.

Number of dealers licences under (2) in respect of

- (a) Pasteurised—19
- (b) T.T.—2.
- (c) T.T. Pasteurised—5.

In addition, inspections of the one pasteurisation plant in the Borough are made by your Sanitary Inspectors on behalf of the County Medical Officer. It is therefore gratifying to note that although the licensing has passed on to the County Council your officials are able to continue to make the necessary inspections concurrently with inspections on behalf of the Council.

†NOTE.—The principal duties of the Food and Drugs Authority are—

- (1) procuring of samples of food and drugs for analysis.
- (2) appointment of a Public Analyst.
- (3) registration of certain food factories.
- (4) transmission of quarterly reports of analyses to the appropriate government department.

Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Acts, 1944.

Samples of milk were taken during the year from herds whose milk is retailed raw without heat treatment. These samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, for the presence of live Tubercle Bacilli.

One of these milks was found to be positive and arrangements were at once made with the producers to have the milk heat treated at the plant of the Isle of Wight Creameries Ltd. The Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries took appropriate action to detect and deal with the offending animals.

Number of samples taken for T.B. during the year 1950	36
Number of samples found to be positive	1
Number of samples in which Brucella Abortus was isolated	3

Pasteurising premises have been subject to supervision and samples of pasteurised milk from these premises have been taken at the rate of four samples monthly. The results for the year under review were 100% satisfactory.

Section 15 Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Byelaws for the handling, wrapping and delivery of Food.

These byelaws came into force on 8th August, 1950, and gave the Council additional powers for dealing with food premises and handling, and also a measure of control over a "stall" which includes any stand, mobile canteen, cart, barrow, vehicle, etc., Previously these vehicles were outside the scope of the section of the Food and Drugs Act dealing with rooms where food is stored etc., for sale. Although there are weak points in these Byelaws they represent a step forward.

FOOD PREMISES.

Improvements have continued throughout the year with regard to premises where food is stored, prepared or sold.

On 27th March, 1951, a Public Meeting was held at the Guildhall during which many aspects of clean food were explained together with the showing of films on the subject. Although all traders and employees were invited, only about 50 people attended the meeting. Officials and legislation alone cannot secure a hundred per cent compliance with food hygiene requirements and more education of school children, the public and food handlers is the only solution to the problem.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector also addressed meetings of the Newport British Legion (Women's Section) and the Newport and District Trades Council on this subject.

WATER SUPPLY.

Two samples of water taken for Chemical Analysis were found to be satisfactory.

The following samples of raw water were taken for Bacteriological Examination during the year and the results were as follows :—

Source	Description of Source	No. of samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Idlecombe Well	60ft. well, brick lined to bottom, with two 10in. pipe adits ...	8	8	—
Bowcombe Well	60ft. well, bricked 15ft. down and then hewn in the chalk, with two adits in line with Idlecombe main, 7ft. × 5ft. × 10ft. and 7ft. × 3ft. × 20ft. ...	13	5	8
A & B Bores Bowcombe	Two 12in. bores, depths 343ft. and 323ft. into greensand. Lined and sealed from top to a depth of 40ft. ...	6	6	—
Carisbrooke Well	80ft. well, alternate brick and iron lined throughout ...	8	8	—
Carisbrooke Orchard	3 bores 25ft. depth with steel pipe lining ...	7	7	—
Tap, 39, Quay Street	(Chlorinated Water) ...	3	3	—

Date	Source	Total Bacteriological Count per M.L.	Coli Aerogenes per 100 M.L.	Faecal types B. Coli per 100 M.L.
18/1/50	Idlecombe Well ...	3	Nil	Nil
8/3/50	do. ...	2	3	Nil
11/4/50	do. ...	14	Nil	Nil
3/5/50	do. ...	43	Nil	Nil
28/6/50	do. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
17/7/50	do. ...	Nil	20	Nil
20/9/50	do. ...	Nil	2	Nil
2/11/50	do. ...	80	5	Nil
18/1/50	Bowcombe Well ...	3	Nil	Nil
8/3/50	do. ...	3	2	Nil
11/4/50	do. ...	8	Nil	Nil
3/5/50	do. ...	1	Nil	Nil
28/6/50	do. ...	84	35	5
12/7/50	do. ...	1	30	30
12/7/50	do. ...	2	17	5
12/7/50	do. ...	3	90	14
17/7/50	do. ...	Nil	90	20
9/8/50	do. ...	2	5	5
20/9/50	do. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
2/11/50	do. ...	20	180+	5
17/7/50	do. ...	2	50	35
15/11/50	A & B Bores ...	15	20	Nil
16/11/50	do. ...	60	50	Nil
20/11/50	do. ...	1	8	Nil
28/11/50	do. ...	4	35	Nil
7/12/50	do. ...	3	8	Nil
20/12/50	do. ...	Nil	35	Nil
18/1/50	Carisbrooke Well ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
8/3/50	do. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
11/4/50	do. ...	2	Nil	Nil
3/5/50	do. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
28/6/50	do. ...	25	Nil	Nil
9/8/50	do. ...	90	8	Nil
21/9/50	do. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
2/11/50	do. ...	200	3	Nil
28/6/50	N. Orchard Bore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
21/9/50	do. ...	10	Nil	Nil
18/1/50	S. Orchard Bore ...	Nil	17	Nil
3/5/50	do. ...	28	3	Nil
8/3/50	E. Orchard Bore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
11/4/50	do. ...	2	5	Nil
2/11/50	do. ...	100	5	Nil
8/3/50	Tap, 39, Quay St. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
2/11/50	do. ...	1	Nil	Nil
11/4/50	do. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil

An abundant supply of water was available throughout the year from the sources at Idlecombe, Bowcombe and Carisbrooke.

Domestic drainage and sewage disposal in the watershed areas of Bowcombe are still unsatisfactory and during the year the Council considered a scheme for sewerage, but reached no decision to proceed. The presence of faecal organisms in the water of Bowcombe Well indicates pollution by excrement, either human or animal and will therefore leave the supply open to water-borne disease in the event of a breakdown in chlorination at the same time as a carrier is in the watershed area.

SWIMMING POOLS.

The public and private swimming pools were efficiently operated and bacteriological samples were satisfactory. On account of poliomyelitis the pools were closed from 10th August 1950, for the remainder of the season.

DRAINAGE.

Renewals and repairs of drainage systems have been continued throughout the year.

KNACKERS YARDS.

There are two knackers yards in the Borough licensed by the Council under Section 57, Food and Drugs Act, 1938. All visits of inspection were made and the premises satisfactorily maintained.

HOUSING.

(1) Number of Houses inspected under the Public Health Act—188.

Number of informal notices served—188.

Number of statutory notices served—5.

(2) Number of houses inspected under the Housing Act—86.

Number of informal notices served—43.

Number of statutory notices served—3.

Every effort continues to be made to avoid the service of statutory notices, and where such notices were served no subsequent legal proceedings were found to be necessary.

The large demand for housing accommodation continues and the time cannot yet be foreseen when extensive clearance of unfit houses can be commenced. There are, however, a number of houses nearing the end of their useful life and unless the supply of new dwellings can meet demand the health of a large section of the community will be undermined by having to live under bad housing conditions.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948 for year 1950.

Inspection for purposes of provisions as to Health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector).

PART I OF THE ACT. INSPECTIONS.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occup- iers Pro- secuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	124	64	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	47	—	—	—
TOTAL	193	71	1	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Found	Remed'd	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of Prosecu- tions
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORKERS.

Section 110

Section 111

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Lampshades	41	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	41	—	—	—	—	—

RAT INFESTATION.

District	Complaints by Occupiers	Found by Operators	No. Insp. made	Treatments Rats	Mice	Bodies Found	killed Estim.	Vessels Inspect.
Newport	53	82	1694	285	161	178	5225	6

Council Refuse Tips and Sewage Beds kept under supervision and treated when necessary.

Sewers treated regularly as per Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries instructions, i.e. 10% Annual Test plus Maintenance 6 monthly if necessary.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

House refuse in the Borough is collected weekly.

No. of Vehicles Employed	Tonnage Collected	Vehicle Loads	Total Mileage	Disposal
3	3,376	Average 55 per week	15,480	Riverside, Fairlee

Salvage.

Paper, £1,521. Rags, £113. Metal, £43.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the above figures.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases, was 97 compared with 412 in 1949. There were no notifications of Diphtheria.

DIPHTHERIA.

This disease is one of the most serious killing infections of man. It used to claim large numbers of victims, mainly children who died in a most horrible way. Owing to the unrelenting efforts of Medical Officers of Health in the past, who knew, that in diphtheria immunisation they had a safe and potent weapon against this scourge, the disease was beaten but not wiped out. Because of the overwhelming success of diphtheria immunisation the word Diphtheria has ceased to bring to the present generation the alarm that it caused to their fathers and mothers. But it must be remembered that the disease is still with us, lurking in the throats of protected individuals simply waiting for an opportunity to strike and kill as is its very nature.

There is only one way to be certain that this disease never strikes back and that is by ensuring that the population, especially the children, are properly immunised against it. Most adults are immunised unwittingly by repeated small infections of which they know nothing. Children can only be rendered immune by the safe, uncomplicated procedure of immunisation by their family or clinic doctor.

A child who has not this protection is in danger of its life. It is only sheer chance that saves it.

In Newport only 48·68 per cent of children under 5 enjoy the benefits of this protection. 95·36 per cent of children of school age are protected. This means that large numbers of infants are being exposed quite unnecessarily to the chance of death.

There are so many causes of death that one cannot avoid. Surely it is not asking too much that parents should help their children to one of the certain means of avoiding it.

POLIOMYELITIS IN NEWPORT, I.W.

During the early part of the year an occasional case of poliomyelitis occurred in scattered areas of the Island.

On January 25th, a severe paralytic case occurred in a girl of 13, D.B. at Chale. This was followed on February 12th by another severe case in a pregnant woman, D.H., aged 40, at Shanklin. This case rapidly proved fatal.

On February 2nd, a mild case occurred at Staplers in a boy aged 5. There was then an interval until May 20th when a moderately severe case occurred again at Staplers in a girl, aged 14, S.W. These two cases were remote from one another and it was never possible to establish any connection whatsoever between them and any other known cases.

On the 16th of the same month an isolated mild case had also occurred in a girl of 7, P.P., at Ryde.

In July the picture suddenly altered and it became clear that an outbreak was imminent.

In rapid succession six cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in the West Wight, and on July 27th the first case of this outbreak in Newport occurred at Horsebridge Hill. This was a grave case of paralytic poliomyelitis in a woman of 27, M.F., who had a baby of three months old.

There was ample evidence to show that this case was probably infected in Freshwater where she had been staying in indirect contact with a highly probable focus of infection. This woman's baby, S.F., and her husband, R.F., showed evidence of the disease also.

On August 4th a man aged 26, C.W., became ill with poliomyelitis at Staplers. He had numerous contacts and it was not possible to demonstrate any direct link between him and known cases.

Scattered cases then began to occur rapidly in the town so that by the 12th September, 23 cases had been notified. One of the most severe cases, a man aged 38, died shortly after admission to hospital.

The cases occurring were as follows :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Initials.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Paralytic/ Non-Paralytic</i>
20/2/50	R.A.	5	Non-Paralytic
20/5/50	S.W.	14	Non-Paralytic
27/7/50	F., Mrs.	27	Paralytic
29/7/50	R.F.	30	Non-Paralytic
31/7/50	S.F.	3 months	Paralytic
4/8/50	C.W.	26	Non-Paralytic
4/8/50	J.S.	5	Paralytic
4/8/50	L.D.	34	Paralytic
7/8/50	M.I.L.	23	Paralytic
8/8/50	M.D.	7	Paralytic
12/8/50	B.L.	23	Paralytic
13/8/50	A.M.M.	23	Paralytic
13/8/50	P.M.	7	Paralytic
13/8/50	D.D.	35	Non-Paralytic
14/8/50	J.P.	9	Paralytic
16/8/50	G.D.	38	Paralytic
18/8/50	A., Mrs.	29	Paralytic
2/9/50	M.A.B.	18	Non-Paralytic
7/9/50	G.F.Y.	39	Non-Paralytic
7/9/50	N.C.	14	Non-Paralytic
7/9/50	S.W.	10	Non-Paralytic
11/9/50	L.B.	27	Non-Paralytic
12/9/50	J.M.	36	Paralytic

It is not possible in an outbreak of this sort and in an island so small as this to limit consideration of an infectious disease to one town. The Island must be considered as a whole especially in view of the commercial intercourse and circular travel of tourists and holiday-makers. I have, therefore, drawn up a spot map showing the siting of the cases so that an idea of the full picture may be obtained.

THE POSITION ON 20.5.50



THE POSITION ON 6.7.50

2.



THE POSITION ON 31. 7. 50

3.



THE POSITION ON 31. 8. 50

4.



THE POSITION ON 8.11.50

5.



In addition to the cases occurring on the Island, the disease developed in certain persons who had been staying on the Island, when they returned home. In all cases investigated there was no doubt that they had contracted the infection on the Island. The places involved were :—

Kensington

Cosford

Wembley

New Malden

Lytchett Minster

Finsbury

Willesden

Twickenham

Ipswich

Edinburgh—Fatal

Tiverton

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis)

DURING THE YEAR 1950.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox ...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	24	4	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid) ...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—
Pneumonia ...	12	—	*9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Other diseases gen- erally notifiable			
Erysipelas ...	4	—	—
Polio- Encephalitis ...	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	1	—
Whooping Cough	15	—	—
Measles ...	20	3	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	23	11	1
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—
TOTALS	101	19	10

*This figure may include certain cases on Pneumonia which are not notifiable.

AGE AT DATE OF NOTIFICATION.

Age.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Enteric Fever.	Food Poisoning	Polio-Encephalitis	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Meningococcal Infection.	Whooping Cough.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles.
Under 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
1 and under 2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
2 " " 3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2
3 " " 4	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
4 " " 5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
5 " " 10	12	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	5
10 " " 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2
15 " " 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
20 " " 35	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
35 " " 45	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
45 " " 65	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	24	—	2	12	4	—	—	—	23	1	15	—	20

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Death.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At home	In hospital				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS, 1950.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.					DEATHS.				
	Totals	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
0 and under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 „ 5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 „ 10	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10 „ 15	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 „ 20	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 „ 25	6	2	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
25 „ 35	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 „ 45	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 „ 55	2	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
55 „ 65	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	3	1	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Totals	24*	13	8	—	3	5	2	3	—	—

*Included in this total are four patients who have been transferred from the mainland.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
OCCURRING IN SCHOOLS

Mumps	...	...	1	Influenza	...	...	—
Chicken Pox	...	...	64	Influenzal colds	...	...	—
German Measles	...	...	2	Jaundice	...	...	1
Scabies	...	...	—				—
Ringworm	...	...	—				69
Impetigo	...	...	1				—

CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	3
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	2	—
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—
Diabetes	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	18
Coronary disease, angina	8	6
Hypertension with heart disease ...	5	4
Other heart disease	36	39
Other circulatory disease	2	4
Influenza	1	—
Pneumonia	7	2
Bronchitis	8	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	5	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	1
Congenital malformations	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	21
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—
All other accidents	2	1
Suicide	—	—
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—
<hr/>		
All causes	121	132
<hr/>		

CANCER DEATHS IN NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT, 1931-1950.

